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## Douth's Department.

For the Polynesian

To the children of foreign residents at the Islands who read the Polynesian .- No. 1. friend, Mr. Hall, the editor of the Polynesian, will allow me to occupy occasionally corner of his paper, I will improve it in speaking with you on various subjects, which, I hope, will afford you instruction and pleasure. It shall be my aim to combine the two, because parents and teachers sometimes think too little of the latter. If their children can be thoroughly instructed, they are not particularly anxious that they should be pleased. Children, on the other hand, think too much of pleasure. Compared with this. instruction is little heeded. They regard the latter as a sour, forbidding old tyrant, always disposed to cut short their present happiness with the promise of future good. Now and fancy Book and Job Printing children, there is something wrong in all these opinions both of parents and children. Judicious, kind and affectionate instruction will almost uniformly give pleasure to youth and children. Happy is the parent and the teacher who can both interest and I hope they will learn it and read the followinstruct his children and pupils. I am both ing piece and form the resolution to swear no a parent and a teacher. I think also that I am a friend to children. During my residence at the islands, I have occasionally written to children and youth of my own country, and I have some reason to believe that my letters have done good. Hitherto there has been no opportunity for me to at ing would almost as soon steal a sheep as basis individual intelligence, dignity and mordress you through the medium of the press. But Mr. Hall I perceive, who I am quite sure feels deeply the importance of exerting an influence in the right training of the ris- being believed or obeyed I shall therefore send him this sheet, and cording to Webster, is a genteel man-well- the Vice-Roy for having missed a rendezing generation, occasionally addresses you. direct him, if he thinks it of value, to mark swear, than go into the streets to throw mud made,) he had explained with moderation it No. 1, and give it you through his good with a clod-h paper. With one word more of explanation, ssiot Merchants & Ship Chandlers, I will proceed to business. I write for children and for youth. I mean to be simple, not foolish. I don't think you all simpletons; rather I should address you as little men and ceives the oath, to the tongue which utters sisting of the ships Ohio, Plymouth, Preble women, capable of being talked too in manly language; able indeed to reason. Some of my letters I shall write for small children .-Don't refuse to read such ones. Your turn will soon come. Read all of them; in fact of all the wise and good. make a practice of reading all the Polynesian. It will do you good. It will make you desirous of seeing other papers, and other publications. Thus you will acquire the habit of reading and thinking. You will be able and desirous of writing for periodicals of the day. Now for my letter to the young- judging human progress by a narrow comlings scattered over the islands.

> My LITTLE FRIENDS, -I lately had a warm invitation to attend a feast got up by Hawaiian children, assisted by their native have more than once combatted this unflatteacher. The occasion of the feast was this: tering falsehood. As we believe in God, in The teacher had earnestly advised the child- the capacity and destiny of man to progress, ren to devote their leisure time to the cultivation of kalo and other things which they tive paradise, we also believe that mankind might sell, and with the proceeds of the lands are steadily advancing in intelligence and procure books, slates, pencils, and clothing. humanity. To do otherwise would be to They have done so. More than one hundred doubt Providence. kalo patches they had cultivated. Some of and delight in exaggerating its vices, forget this being ripe, they asked their teacher to while they point so approvingly to the past, allow them a holiday which they might the petty errors and hideous deformities spend together as a season of festal enjoy- learning wisdom from the follies of its prement. He assented to their request, and in- decessor, and each rising like the rings which vited me to attend. I thought it my duty to mark the expanding growth of the oak. The go that I might encourage them to be indus- progress of mankind, and the triumphs of trious, and say other things which would do them good. I rode down to their school ing and antagonistic classes, nor by the house through a beautiful God-made coun- character of a few demagogues and knaves, try, that is, through extensive woods, and who, for the moment, form and toment fragplains unbroken by the hand of the cultiva- christianity be judged by the velvet cushions tor, but as it rained and the wind blew strong- and stained glass which desecrate its humble ly I could not look about me much. On spirit and sublime purpose. reaching the house, I found all in waiting .-I gave them a talk, ate with them, and re- or not, one must take a broad survey of men turned homeward. But O, the beauties .-The rain had ceased. The face of nature civilization of to-day. What oppressions, seemed fresh as the morning glittering with wrongs and errors, in that brief period, have dew-drops. The sun peeping out from the been swept away! Civil, political and reliclouds shone with chastened lustre. The gious liberty, have stalked out from a very might be made from among the American not be the last revolution in Europe. winds fanned with their gentle wings the lofty kon, and the silvery kukui, whose foli-lotines, pillories, whipping posts and social age of various hues commingled in indescribable beauty, while they bowed their heads advancing genius of humanity, to the dust. to the breeze in grateful, and graceful recognition. In their thick branches also, they how they strangled free thought and speech, gave shelter and shade to the warblers of the crushing the vital springs of chivalric, genforest, and these poured forth notes of praise to him who feeds the ravens when they cry and without whose notice not a sparrow falleth to the ground. Would you hear one of their songs? I cannot say that exactly these words fell on my ear, but you can easily understand me when I say "In reason's ear" the little creature seemed to say:

A tiny bird I, Yet able to fly And rise away high in expanse, Let me sing as I sour To Him I adore, And His praise as I'm able advance ad power! whose behest

Filled you worlds of the blest With beings exalted in might, Yet gracious and good, To me givest food, A poor little bird of night.

Ye children so gay, Full of laughter and play, Think of Him, your Crestor and friend, Raise Ilis praise in your song,

Yield to Him all your powers to the end. Read Psalm 148, 10. In my next I may My DEAR YOUNG FRIENDS, -If our good say something of your duty to the irrational

And the sweet notes prolong-

Yours truly, CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1849.

Mr. Hall:

SIR,-I never wrote anything for a newspaper in my life, but I have found such a man, gazing back on the past, will despair good piece that I wish to ask you to put it in of something like a millenium in the future. your paper that others may read it too. I have not lived many years, but I have heard a great deal of swearing. I did not know what it meant at first, but since I have learned its meaning, it makes me feel bad to hear any person swear. I suppose drunken men do not know what they say; but I have heard those who are called gentlemen swear, and I ards to swear, but how much more for sober fore the public. Americans of intelligence men. Perhaps they never learned the third commandment where swearing is forbidden. more. It is bad for girls and boys to hear swearing when they walk in the streets.

WHY SHOULD ANY MAN SWEAR .- I can

ten measons why he should not. 1. It is mean. A marrof high moral stand-2. It is vulgar; altogether too vulgar for

3. It is cowardly; implying a fear either of

extremely unfit for human ears.

want of sense."-Pope. it, and to the person at whom it is aimed. 8. It is renemous; showing a man's heart days before Canton.

to be a nest of vipers, and every time he swears, one of them sticks out its head. 9. It is contemptible; forfeiting the respect

10. It is wicked; violating the divine law. and provoking the displeasure of Him who will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain .- Sailor's Mag.

It is not uncommon to hear men, and especially old men who have lived isolate lives, mingling but little with society, and prehension, complaining that the world retrogrades as it advances, and that the civilization and polish of its old age are but a sepulchre for the virtues of its youth. We and in the mission of Christianity to restore the earth to the beauty and purity of primi-

Those who malign the virtues of the age which every generation has cast off, each mentary public opinion. As well might

To know whether mankind are advancing and nations. Look back a century, and trast the picture of civilization then, with the night of despotism, and a thousand statutes, merchants who for several years have made persecutions rested, have been hurled by the the noisy sanctity of puritan times, remember erous and enterprising life.

When did the world ever before, present notes of preparation; while the combat, susso hopeful, joyful and beneficent a picture as pended at one point, breaks out with fresh dience. In them despotism reaches its last rewarded by the rank of Licutenant-Colonel. now? When were mankind so keenly alive fury at another. The Revolution no longer refinement. They cannot even be called At the battle of Ostrolenka, one of the bloodto the rights and true enjoyments of man?— works with barricades, manned by the work-When did the masses assert as to-day, their men of Paris or Vienna, but enlists nations, ity as belongs to machines. In a fair field had defeated the incapable and faithless God-given prerogatives the earth over?— and fights for the possession of half the consumer the dogmas of tyrants and creeds the work at some distant point to-morrow.— Such men, badly officered as they certainly such men, badly officered as their numbers. so universal? When did labor so assert its One hope is destroyed, but some other comes the Poles treated them in their short and gions across the bridge to complete the work dignity and boldly demand its reward? When as if by inspiration, to reanimate its children. badly managed revolution. It is but a few of destruction before the remnant of the Powere the relations of nations so peaceful, and the feudalism which bred serfdom in nations of dissipated and powerless? When was commerce so wide spread and civilizing?—

When was knowledge so diffused over all the feudalism are imprisoned, shot, banish-defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in order of retrest, defeated a large corps of them in Transylva-lish army could form in or When was knowledge so diffused over all policy, culturing, shallow men have during the name of Order by applying it so divested of the "cabalistic," so elevated and faith inspiring, as to-day?

The effect of a Hungarian victory would profaning the name of Order by applying it also be felt in Germany. The great obstacle command of the whole artillery of the army to the formation of the German Confederacy, and classes, live in disappointment and terests.

present the deciding phase. If we can see and say that they enjoy less, are less pure, peaceable and brotherly than of old, then the world is retrograding. But it is not so .-Never in the history of the world, were mankind so noble-thoughted, so nobly positioned, as now. The governments, institutions, and practical life of civilized nations, attest the truth of what we say. Christianity and humanity are everywhere in the ascen--[N. Y. Sun.

From the N. Y. Spectator. AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.-We made allusion, some weeks since, to the difficulty which had arisen in China, between Mr. Davis, the American Commissioner, and the Imperial Commissioner Siu. We find in our files of Paris papers an allusion to this controversy, together with some remarks upon wonder why they do so. It is bad for drunk- our diplomacy, which it is well to bring beand character, who have resided abroad, have been sometimes forced to blush for their country, on seeing those whom it chooses for its foreign representatives. Twenty three millions of Americans are judged, it must be remembered, by the man whom the President and Senate in their wisdom see fit to send abroad as Minister.

It is to be hoped that the Gen. Taylor will watch with care our foreign conceive of no reason why he should, but of relations, and send abroad, as Ministers, only such men as shall worthily represent the policy of our country—a policy having for its

> The Paris Presse says, in allusion to the Chinese controversy-

"We believe the American Minister was in the wrong, and if, instead of writing a 4. It is ungentlemanly. A gentleman, ac- frothy letter, (in answer to the reproaches of bred-refined. Such a one will no more vous, for which great preparations had been and firmness the circumstance which preven-5. It is indecent; offensive to delicacy, and ted his being present, it is most probable that the rupture in the relations of the two coun-6. It is foolish. "Want of decency is a tries would not have occurred; but, carried away by the ardor of his character, he saw 7. It is abusive. To the mind which con- fit to-menace, and talked of a squadron, conand others, which he could bring in a few

"This of course produced exactly the contrary effect from what Mr. Davis in his simplicity had supposed, for nothing renders the Chinese more hardy than threats, the execution of which they know to be impossible .-The squadron in question was cruising in the Southern Ocean. Mr. Davis had no steamer to send for it-in ordinary times he has no authority to do so-and it is doubtful whether now his conduct is in conformity with the

spirit of his instructions. "Mr. Davis is represented as a man of honorable character, but headstrong in his opinions, and of a primitive simplicity of judgment which is in striking contrast with the intelligence and shrewdness of those with is admirable—admirable for its horrid perfectihe entreaties of the boy and placed him in ample, that for success in diplomacy it is not enough for a Minister to have a diplomatic title; that more important than this are pertherefore it is that we see diplomatic representatives who meet with so little success.'

The remarks of the Paris editor are evidently tinctured either by prejudice or by a habit of depreciation which is known to form part of the editorial construction of M. de Girardin; yet there is something of general value in his strictures. We can easily conceive that Mr. Davis went to China, prosuggests itsell that present litness, the result spect. But what gives the contest a far banished to a country village and put under looked to by the appointing power. We include the fact that it is a country to the police. should suppose that an intelligent American issue is the fact that it is a part of the RevoOn the accession of the Emperor Nicholas resident would be the most suitable person to lution, and that the question of liberty, peace, Bem at last obtained his dismissal from the resident would be the most suitable person to choose for diplomatic service in China; and we cannot doubt that an excellent choice we cannot doubt that an excellent choice not be the last revolution in Europe.

It is the question whether this shall or shall not be the last revolution in Europe.

From the New York Tribune THE EUROPEAN REVOLUTION.

The hour destined to bring repose to Europe has not yet arrived. Her plains and valleys are still covered with camps and bat-

cannon, and a scanty supply of other arms; peror is the virtual medianisation of the wi surrounded by the Slowaks, Croatians, Sla- troop of inferior princely dignitaries. hostility with them, it seemed that the antici- gained by it for Germany. pations of the Imperialists were well grounded and that the national existence of Hunga- fought, no doubt, ere this under the walls of ry- the oldest constitutional State of Europe, Vienna, those who farey the Revolution to was near its end. The first events of the be concluded will find that they are mistaken. war only strengthened this supposition. Fa- Same may delude themselves with the notion fored by the unusal mildness of the season, that Order is firmly established whenever a without which the country would have been despotic Government is once more fastened impassible, Windischgratz advanced from upon a rebellious and aspiring people.-Presburg which fell without a blow, and was There are even Americans who dwell with were everywhere defeated. They had men perfections of those desiring to be free withready to fight but no officer able to train and out knowing or practicing exactly the Amerlead them. Indeed we happen to know that can method, and who rejoice when some Ra-Kossuth attempted to send an agent to the dctsky or Wrangel suppresses their efforts United States to engage, if possible, some of with violence ten-fold more brutal and barour generals to take command of the Hunga- barous than the excesses which fill our or-

But fortune soon changed. Bem and Dem- are happy not to share their opinions. danger, differences between the nobles and enjoying its own product, on equal opportuthe peasantry were forgotten. The poor nities of education, and equal chances for the flocked to the standards, and the rich gave honors and comforts of life; and until such their fortunes to equip them. Bem destroy- an order is established there can be no traned Puchner in Transylvania, and then over- quility in Europe, though three quarters of whelmed the Russians who had come to his the whole population should be made soldiers aid. Dembinski and Gorgy pressed the Aus- to put down the rest.

rians in the interior. One by one the posts they had taken were recaptured, and now Windischgratz is in disgrace at Olmutz, and

the individuals by whom it is executed. We guard of European liberty! hear much of the talents of the Autocrat and of the political genius of Russians. Such for nearly half a century in Gallicia and Cra whom he has to treat. He is another exthem the will of their ruler, so that they are lier. He left the school while a youth, and but machines of which he is the mover .- entered the French horse artillery. In the all, a perfect knowledge of the character of the people with whom he has to treat, and of of Austria. Right across the Hungarian when after the flight from Moscow Macdonthe affairs he has to discuss. These qualities it is true, are rarely found united, and next the provinces of Russia, and the whole with him for thirteen months. After the capof Poland. Who does not see that the first ture he remained at home till 1815. result of a complete and definite triumph of When the Polish army was reorganized which that of 1830 was child's play?

Hungarians should be able to cope with the the steam engine. forces now to be brought against them .-Still the chances are not so unequal as they Nov. 20, 1830, he hastened to Warsaw, may seem. The courage and enthusiasm where he received the command of a battery which have beaten the splendid troops of of horse artillery, with the rank of Major .-Austria ought not to be crushed by such an At the battle of Iganie he commanded sixarmy as that now coming from the North .- | teen pieces, and by his skill and bravery con-The Russian soldiers are ill-fed, weak, inca- tributed much to the victory which the little tle-fields, and from East to West echo the pable of bearing long fatigue, and possess on- Polish army of 8,000 gained over 28,000 ly one useful quality, namely, absolute obe- Russians with forty cannon. His valor was

In this light, must the progress of the ages ror. Where they thought their enemy buse on which the Parliament at Frankfort have to the rank of General, and after the Revolution and the progress of the ages ror. Where they thought their enemy buse of unnatural states ried, a host rises to the assault. For they so long been laboring, is the influence of the lution—lost through the weakness, folly and

of society, as in festering cities, and the iso- contend not against merely mortal antago- Austrian Court. Without that support, the lated crimes lifting their heads at intervals mists, but against ideas which ever raise up smaller States would not think of holding out in all communities, are no criterion of the defenders to themselves-against necessities against the force of public opinion, and the average condition of mankind. The masses which are implacable-against impulses German Emperor might be crowned in a which are nothing less than the life of hu- month. This may be a small conclusion to the hopes with which the work at Frankfort It is now but few months since the Austri- was begun, and yet it is a step not to be dein armies led by one of the oldest and most spised. It is not merely the adding of anoskillful generals of the Empire marched ther Prince to the list of German potentates. against Hungary. Well appointed and offi- The organism of a real Federal Governcered, carrying a large train of artillery, ment, with a liberal constitution regulating there was nothing but confidence among those the internal relations of the several States, veteran troops as they turned their backs up- and providing for a united army, navy, a peron Vienna, the scene of their last triumph. fect customs union, common weights, meadant. Revolution but rolls the earth upward The Magyars had little except an indomita- sures, money, &c., is a fact which can, perinto brighter and broader light, and no true ble resolution with which to maintain their haps, afford to have a so-called Emperor for cause. Headed by Louis Kossuth, the most its representative. In truth, it is not easy to brilliant orator perhaps, in the world, but to- affirm that the imperial dignity is not the tally destitute of all military qualities, with most practicable road to a great end; nor is few regular troops, hardly any officers, few it rash to say that the coronation of the Emronians and Servians, all Sclavonic tribes of main point is to organize the confederation different origin, language, and interests from the rest will take care of itself; and this point themselves, outnumbering them by six mil- would surely be gained by the defeat of Auslion souls to four, and already partially in tria, if indeed a great deal more would not be

> But whatever be the result of the battle, soon master of the Capital. The Magyars the warmth of partisans on the errors and imthodox Republicans with indignation. We binski assumed the highest posts in the Mag- too, believe in Order, but it must be based on yar army. In the presence of the common mutual social benefits, on honorable industry

> BEM THE POLISH HERO,-The insurrection of October at Vienna, and the conflict the legions he led to the destruction of Hun- now raging in Hungary have bestowed upon gary, defeated, demoralized, are falling back this officer a degree of distinction which not to defend the territory and capital of Austria only justifies the reputation gained by him in itself against their advancing conquerors! the last Polish war, and especially at the bat-Nor is this all. The Austrian Empire, the of Ostrolenka, but is worthy of the chivalwhich boasts an army of half a million, is un- ry of his nation. We have no special admiable to resist this nation of four millions, with ration for the trade of the soldier, but if he their half savage allies. In such an emer- ever deserves applause, it is when his sword gency there is but one quarter where aid can is drawn against tyrants; and when a people be looked for, but one power that will lend rises in arms against its oppressors no mar its troops to overthrow the independence of a with a heart in his bosom can withheld his nation. That power is Russia. In so doing sympathy. Honor then to BEM, who leads Nicholas acts with the consistency which be- the Hungarians against the combined forces longs to the Russian system far more than to of Austria and Russia, and fights in the van-Joseph Ben comes from a family

> talk is worthless. The Czar is a man of ve- cow; he was born in 1795 at Tarnow. His ry ordinary powers of mind, and his subjects education was commenced in the University have no originality. It is the system which of Cracow, but in 1809 his father yielded to lions of men, that is to say, its implanting in ducted by a French General named Pette-

Hungary must be a rising of the Poles to under the Grand Duke Constantine, Bem was included in it. His independence did The Magyars are therefore not fighting for not conduce to advancement under the Rusthemselves and their own independence alone. sian discipline of Constantine. In 1819 he Were that all the stake in the quarrel, we became professor in a school of artillery, and should watch its progress with greatly dimin- aid to Gen. Bontemps, with the rank of Capished interest. In some respects, indeed, we tain, but some cause having led him to seek foundly ignorant of the characteristics and believe it would be well for the Austrian Go- a change of position he was persecuted by peculiarities of the Chinese people—the most ceremonious in the world, and the nicest observers of etiquette—and it is not at all surprising if his first proceedings were signalized by a want of tact and management, not at all and wine, and possibly more speedy improve- martial, Constantine summoned another. though impeaching his present fitness for the ped for. Not that there will not be improve- months' imprisonment. This sentence was post to which he has been assigned. Experience will no doubt better qualify him for the Austrians are much better practical men dungeon in which he was kept without light. perience will no doubt better quality him for its duties and requirements; but the idea of business than the Hungarians, just as they air, couch, and the want of proper food caussuggests itself that present fitness, the result are better than the Italians in the same re- ed him to fall ill. After his release be was

It seems almost too much to hope that the during this period he published a book on

On the breaking out of the Revolution of